The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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FACING the FACTS
With PHILIP PEARL

Let's polish up the old crystal ball again and see what gives for 1941.

We see—we do, indeed—a banner year ahead for American workers.

We see long lines of workers trooping into mills and factories all over the land, with many new plants being built and many new homes. We see the lines of unemployed at job agencies dwindling rapidly. We see six million men and women getting new jobs in private industry. We see pay envelopes growing slowly but steadily stouter, what with the greater demand for labor and overtime. In short, we see, during 1941 at least, a return of prosperity for the great mass of workers.

We also see a peaceful year ahead in American industry. There will be fewer and fewer strikes. The leaders of the American Federation of Labor will be working in close harmony with the leaders of industry and Government in a united effort to step up production and avoid interruptions of work.

We see the ranks of the American Federation of Labor growing more numerous and ever stronger as the unorganized workers of our country learn to appreciate the benefits of trade unionism. We see a healthy growth in the influence of the American Federation of Labor in national affairs through legislation and through increased representation on Governmental agencies. Finally, we see those anti-labor forces anxious to grind labor down defeated on every front as the logic of labor's program gains wider public acceptance.

A Turning Point in the War

But as we swing the crystal ball around and bring the Old World into focus, the picture clouds and threatens. The war in Europe will go on with increasing savagery. The air is thick with bombs and explosions. It is difficult to discern the outcome.

We see Great Britain bravely holding out against the blitzkrieg and dealing out more and more punishment to her totalitarian aggressors. We see her in sole command of the Mediterranean and driving Nazi Germany closer and closer within the circle of central Europe. We see great fleets of airplanes and ships pouring in a steady stream from America to Great Britain, bringing her new power and new courage to keep up the good fight for democracy.

We see, dimly it is true, a turning point in the war. And it is turning in favor of the democracies as against the dictatorships. We see a turning point in the thinking and morale of the oppressed people now enslaved to the dictators. We see desperate and ever more desperate days ahead for these dictators. And, yes, we see daylight ahead.

Perhaps it is a mirage born out of thirst for peace and wishful thinking, but it seems clear to us Hitler and Mussolini and Stalin and all the cruel things they stand for are on the way out.

Much more clearly can we see that the sparks of war now falling dangerously close to our own shores will subside and leave the United States of America safe from the conflagration. We see a mighty wall of defense being erected with record speed to guard our coastline. And we see the shafts of hate, venom and aggression which seemed to be heading our way from Europe, falling spent into the Atlantic and being quickly extinguished.

Peace IS Wonderful

And now, turning back home again, we cast our prophetic eye on the civil war in the labor movement and find an increasing movement toward unity.

We see it clearly. We see an inevitable disintegration of forces within the CIO. We see a trend among many disillusioned organizations in the CIO to come back to the American Federation of Labor. We see the American Federation of Labor welcoming home more of its errant organizations.

We see this happening through the compulsion of events and the pressure of the nation's needs. Division and disunity in labor cannot exist indefinitely in a country where solidarity and unity are essential to self-defense against powerful foreign enemies.

America cannot afford division in its first line of defense—the nation's workers. Labor cannot afford it. The only forces in the country which are anxious to prolong this war are the coterie of disloyal, Communistic leaders in the CIO and the selfish, ambitious individual who relies on their support. That individual once was President of the CIO. He now has a puppet President functioning in his place.

Can the CIO rebellion go on in the face of internal revolutions and external pressures? The answer is no. We see it clearly.

So, summing up the entire picture, the year ahead looks most promising. We hope the picture develops during the coming months as we see it through our crystal ball and we wish all of you a Happy New Year!

Locher Reveals Overtime Was Paid To Save Capitol Roof From Falling

Washington, D. C.—The hullabaloo raised by Representative Albert J. Engel (R.) of Michigan over the fact that considerable overtime was paid to workers repairing the roof of the United States Capitol, which houses the Senate and the House of Representatives, was promptly silenced by a reply from John Locher, Secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Council of this city. He said:

"Like all those seeking to smear organized labor, Representative Engel ignores or deliberately seeks to hide the pertinent facts.

"The ironworkers employed on the job of repairing the roof of the United States Capitol have an agreement with the contractor who is their employer. Under the terms of this contract their normal rate of pay is $2.00 an hour for a thirty hour week, or $60 a week. This is the union rate of pay. It is not excessive for such a hazardous occupation requiring a high degree of skill and training. Under the Bacon-Davis Act, the Department of Labor has determined this to be the prevailing rate for skilled ironworkers in this community. The 80-cent hourly rate mentioned by Representative Engel was for common labor.

"However, this happens to be an emergency job and a rush job. For years there has been danger of the roof falling in. This was no secret. The danger has been emphasized several times in official reports by the responsible authorities. But Congress didn't get around to doing anything about it until just recently.

"So now an acute emergency exists. The architect of the Capitol is yelling for speed and more speed in getting the job done. The contractor naturally has been forced to order his men to work overtime. And the men, in accordance with their union agreement, have been receiving overtime rates of pay.

"The reason for Saturday and Sunday work is the fact that Congress is not in session during these days and the work can proceed more rapidly with less danger of accidents to the members of Congress and their staffs. Is that the fault of the workers?

"Overtime rates of pay are set by unions at punitive levels, not to provide swollen pay envelopes for a few workers, but to induce employers to spread the work among a greater number of employes at regular rates of pay and thus relieve unemployment.

"Now we find Representative Engel complaining that the 'chickens' hatched by Congress in the form of protective labor legislation like the Bacon-Davis Act are 'coming home to roost on the Capitol roof.' May we inform the Congressman that these 'chickens' are safeguarding him and his fellow-lawmakers from having the roof crash in on their heads?"

Editorial

We might be considered somewhat biased if we praised in our own words the recent radio address by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor on "Labor and National Defense." So we are reprinting, herewith, the response this address evoked in the editorial columns of the New York Herald Tribune. This newspaper is regarded as a conservative organ and that fact makes its condemnation of those who would take advantage of the defense emergency to assault labor standards doubly significant. We quote from the Herald Tribune:

"Mr. William Green has pledged the A. F. of L. to the defense effort with vigor and forthrightness. He has pledged it to 'avoid strikes, not only for trivial reasons but for scarcely any cause unless particular conditions become completely unbearable.' He has pledged it to 'any reasonable and necessary sacrifices'; he has founded his position upon the rock-bottom truth that 'national defense means self-defense to American workers'; he has cited the 'glorious' example of British trade unionism's response to national crisis, nor has he weakened the force of his declaration by including a few inferential side shots at the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in which there have been evidences of a less whole-souled understanding of labor's stake in defense.

"The address is a fine one and makes salutary reading after the outpourings of those statesmen who are going about the land talking of making strikes in defense industries a criminal offense, or otherwise converting preparedness into an assault on labor standards and union organization. Defense will be nothing if it is begun in a civil war; and it is as important to conserve the position of the workers, where that is possible, as to conserve the position of industrial owners or any other class in the community."

A New Year Message

By WILLIAM GREEN
President, American Federation of Labor
(for Release January 1)

Labor faces the New Year ready to do its full duty in the defense of American democracy.

The ranks of the American Federation of Labor are stronger today numerically, financially, spiritually and in every other way than ever before. This great army of American workers—5,000,000 strong—is now pitching in with all its skill, training and genius to do the job set for it in the Government's blueprints—building the most powerful and invulnerable defense structure in our nation's history. Already the program is spurting ahead of schedule because the men and women of the American Federation of Labor are contributing not only their strength and their craftsmanship but a high patriotic fervor and an unconquerable spirit of confidence.

Our people see the dangers ahead. They regard any and all forms of totalitarianism as a curse and a blight. They are devoted to democracy and the freedom it guarantees to them and their children in their daily life. That is why American workers are praying for a victory for Great Britain over the totalitarian aggressors of Europe. That is why they favor extending every assistance to Great Britain short of war.

American workers want peace. They are willing to do everything in their power to keep America at peace. That is why they are giving wholehearted support to the national defense program and are ready to make any necessary sacrifice to bring about the success of the defense program.

We are proud of the way our fellow trade-unionists in Great Britain have rallied to their country's defense. They have voluntarily relinquished some of their most precious gains and freedoms but they have demanded and obtained a full voice in the shaping and administration of Government policy. The heroic defense of Great Britain which challenges the admiration of the entire world is due not only to the armed forces of that country but to the British workers who are sticking to their jobs faithfully under the most trying of circumstances.

We are proud of the record our own members of the American Federation of Labor have made in this country during the past year. There has not been a single strike by an American Federation of Labor union which impeded the defense program. We are pressing for wider and even more effective self-discipline among our organizations, we are preparing to assume new burdens and sacrifices whenever necessary, but we also insist on our democratic rights. We want a voice in shaping defense policies and we demand representation on all Government agencies administering the defense program.

The coming year appears full of promise for American workers. Already the tragic army of unemployed which the nation has been compelled to support for the past ten years is being rapidly absorbed by private industry. Unemployment totals have dropped to 8,000,000. By the end of the coming year we predict that 6,000,000 new jobs will have been created and the army of unemployed practically will have disappeared.

This is an encouraging prospect and labor has further reason for gratification in the realization that the Government of the United States is determined to protect its hard-won economic, social and legislative gains. We must think not only of today and tomorrow and the months of 1941 but of the years ahead. Our future security as a nation depends to a large extent on the maintenance of labor's standards.

Today a fine feeling of friendship, understanding and cooperation exists between the Government of the United States and American workers as represented by the American Federation of Labor. This feeling can and must be maintained and strengthened during the coming year. With the Government and the workers of our country working hand in hand with full confidence and reliance on each other, American democracy is safe against any foe. The American Federation of Labor pledges itself during the coming year to remain true to the cause of American democracy and the welfare of American workers.

Legislative Proposals For 1941 Offered by New York Federation

Albany, N. Y.—Thomas J. Lyons, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, addressing the annual federation legislative conference here, gave his pledge that federation unions in the national defense emergency would ask for no more than they were "honestly entitled to," provided that the 1941 Legislature adopted no measures weakening labor legislation already in the State statutes.

"American Federation of Labor unions have a big job ahead in trying to cement their ideas along national defense lines," said Mr. Lyons, who also is a member of the State Council of National Defense.

The Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor then mapped out its program for the 1941 legislative session. It was decided to ask for amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Law which would expand the maximum benefit period from thirteen to sixteen weeks and reduce the waiting period from three weeks to one week.

The council also will seek an amendment to the Civil Service Law providing for State-wide recognition of seniority of employment and a five-day week for public employes. It will ask an amendment to the Public Service Law so as to provide twelve working days' sick leave to employes of New York City's municipal subway system.

Federal and State legislation will be sought to guarantee the re-employment of men called for military service; an amendment to the State Labor Relations Act will be asked to provide that refusal to rehire employes discharged from military service shall constitute unfair labor practice.

The council voiced its opposition to any attempt to re-enact a merit rating bill which Governor Lehman vetoed at the last session. Secretary Edward W. Edwards said such legislation would reduce the unemployment insurance reserve fund at a time when it should be increased in anticipation of heavy withdrawals when the defense boom ends.

It was decided to reintroduce the 1940 bill for shorter hours for compressed air workers.

Harold C. Hanover of Buffalo, secretary of the State Council of Carpenters, was elected a vice president, succeeding William E. Brown of Utica, deceased.

The annual State convention will be at Syracuse, August 19.

Wine, Liquor, Distillery Workers Chartered As International Union

Washington, D. C.—At the conclusion of a two-day conference, attended by thirty-three delegates representing local unions in ten States, a new International Union, named the Wine, Liquor and Distillery Workers International Union, was launched and chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

The new union, which is the 106th national or international union in the family of the Federation, will include in its membership workers employed in wineries, distillery and rectifying plants and wholesale liquor salesmen.

During the conference, held in the A. F. of L. building, the delegates drafted and adopted a constitution, elected officers for the new union and set the next convention for Atlantic City during the first week of September, 1942. The officers elected are:

President—Joseph O'Neill, Chicago.

First Vice President—George J. Oneto, New York City.

Second Vice President—Herbert Autterson, Laurenceburg, Ind.

Third Vice President—James Dever, Chicago.

Fourth Vice President—John E. McKiernan, Louisville.

Fifth Vice President—Charles Joseph, New York City.

Sixth Vice President—Louis J. Blender, Boston.

Seventh Vice President—Fred Freund, Newark, N. J.

Secretary-Treasurer—Sol Cilento, New York City.

In presenting the international charter to the officers, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor called upon the new union to organize all eligible workers in the industry. He pledged them the full support of the American Federation of Labor but reminded them that from now on they will function as a self-governing, autonomous body.

Warning the delegates that the liquor industry is one that attracts exploiters, Mr. Green cautioned them to be on guard against such interests and to "see to it that those elected to serve you are men whose character, integrity and ability are beyond reproach."

NEW PAY RATES BENEFIT N. Y. PROJECTS WORKERS

New York, N. Y.—Controller Joseph D. McGoldrick confirmed thirteen changes in the scale of wages and hours of workers on city projects in conformity with the State Labor Law and as the result of a survey of prevailing rates in private employment.

In nine instances the daily number of work hours remained unchanged while wages were advanced. In three other classifications in which the daily rate decreased, the hourly wage rate increased because of a reduction in the daily working hours from 8 to 7. In a third category the daily hours decreased from 8 to 7 while the daily pay remained unchanged.

For example the old hourly rate of $1.50 for painters is increased to $1.60 and the pay of $10.50 for a 7-hour day is increased to $11.20. While the hourly pay of marble helpers is advanced from $1.30 5/8 to $1.36 4/7 the old wage of $10.45 for an 8-hour day is decreased to $9.65 for a 7-hour day.

The classifications involved by the new schedule are cement masons, cement and concrete workers, derrickmen and riggers (stone), drill runners' assistants, millwrights, stone planermen, stone masons, stone setters, marble cutters and setters and marble polishers, bed-rubbers and sawyers.

News Briefs

NATIONAL WAGE RISE WON BY MOLDERS UNION

Cincinnati, O.—The International Molders and Foundry Workers Union has secured a minimum wage rate of 60 cents an hour for unskilled labor in the stove, furnace and heater factories throughout the United States in a wage conference with the M. P. & D. A., a national organization composed of manufacturers of stoves, furnaces and heating apparatus. Ten thousand union members are affected by the pact.

N. D. Smith, secretary of the International, said "the Molders Union has been working under a national agreement with the M. P. & D. A. for fifty years and have been able to negotiate wages and working hours during that period without having to resort to a strike." Sometime during 1941 the two groups plan a celebration to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the dealings between them.

GREYHOUND LINES SIGN CLOSED SHOP CONTRACT

Cleveland, O.—Representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators of America, A. F. of L. affiliate, and four Greyhound bus lines reached an agreement providing for a closed shop and substantial wage adjustments in certain classifications covering drivers and other employes on New England and New York-Chicago runs. The contract, retroactive to December 1, applies to Central Greyhound of New York, Central Greyhound, Inc., New England and Illinois Greyhound Lines. All drivers for the four lines are required to join the AFL affiliate before Jan. 15.

TRADE UNION COURIER CELEBRATES 5TH BIRTHDAY

New York, N. Y.—Serving more than 400 A. F. of L. unions, with a combined membership exceeding 300,000, in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, the Trade Union Courier will celebrate its 5th anniversary on Jan. 20th, with a Special Anniversary Edition, containing messages from outstanding Labor and Government leaders.

The Courier has maintained a policy consistently and unswervingly loyal to the American Federation of Labor. Its editor is Maxwell C. Raddock.

LEATHER WORKERS GET 35-CENT MINIMUM WAGE

Washington, D. C.—A wage order directing payment of at least 35 cents an hour in the luggage and leather goods industry was issued by Col. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, who estimated that the order, effective January 6, 1941, will increase the hourly pay of approximately 4,900 of the 19,000 employed in the industry.

WAGE AGREEMENTS SIGNED BY PHILADELPHIA UNIONS

Philadelphia, Pa.—A victory for union hours and work conditions has been achieved here by a number of A. F. of L. affiliates covering more than 3,000 workers.

Three A. F. of L. unions, after a ten day strike, signed agreements with 23 scrap iron firms carrying a general five-cent hourly wage increase and time and a half for overtime. The settlement was negotiated by Federal and State mediators.

The members of Local 136 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers ratified a new agreement covering 1100 Yellow Cab drivers, providing 45 per cent commission for drivers with a weekly minimum guarantee of $18; a six-day, 54-hour week; vacations with pay of one week; job and seniority guarantees for men inducted into the military service, and a 90-day probationary period for new drivers instead of 20 days.

P. R. SUGAR PRODUCERS RECOGNIZE AFL UNION

San Juan, Puerto Rico.—The Sugar Producers Association decided to negotiate a new wage agreement for the 1941 crop with the Free Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. affiliate, with which the sugar industry has made agreements for the past six years.

GREEN LAUNCHES "MARCH OF DIMES"

Pledges AFL Support of Annual Anti-Paralysis Campaign.

Washington, D. C.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, pledged the united support of that organization to the "Fight Infantile Paralysis" campaign.

Meeting with Keith Morgan, national chairman of the Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday, Mr. Green said:

"I am pleased to accept your invitation to serve as a member of the Executive Committee of the Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday.

"I gladly do this because of my deep interest in your great humanitarian undertaking. It fits in with the national defense program because the promotion and preservation of health is essential to the creation of adequate national defense.

"The work of your committee is compelling. It appeals to the heart and conscience of all classes of people. Every man and woman in America should extend to your committee whole-hearted support."

Plans will be worked out at once by Mr. Green and officials of the Federation for active participation in the campaign. A number of the big unions are going to make their contributions in various ways and then send the report of their activities direct to President Roosevelt at the White House.

Mr. Morgan, praising the support of the American Federation of Labor in past campaigns in the fight against infantile paralysis, said:

"This is the eighth campaign in which President Green has volunteered his support. I know that labor is enthusiastically in agreement with the President in his recent declaration—'Nothing is closer to my heart than the health of our boys and girls and young men and young women. To me it is one of the front lines of our national defense.'

"Each union or labor organization will work out its own plans for participation in the campaign for funds which will open on January 13, and close on January 30, President Roosevelt's 59th Birthday.

"The 'March of Dimes' in this campaign will have as one of its greatest divisions, the workers of America. They will cooperate with their local chairman in their various districts.

"The many outbreaks of infantile paralysis this past summer, with epidemics menacing a dozen states from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and with 10,000 cases recorded, shows the need for continuing this fight.

"Many of the chapters of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis have expended all of their funds in caring for the stricken. The National Foundation too needs added ammunition so that the attack now well begun will be maintained until the disease eventually is stamped out."

NATIONAL UNITY URGED BY AFL REPRESENTATIVE

New York, N. Y.—The first labor representative to be featured at an annual AAA Regional farm conference, Mrs. Julia O'Connor Parker, of the American Federation of Labor, former president of the AFL Telephone Operators Union, addressed more than 400 farm leaders at the Northeast Regional meeting of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"Employment is the crux of the whole industrial problem, the crux of the consumption problem, the crux of the unity problem," Mrs. Parker declared. Expressing regret that increased production and employment could not have been achieved earlier by increased distribution and use of consumer goods, Mrs. Parker pointed out that the nation has now "a splendid spiritual unity," adding: "I think we will be able to avoid some of our frightful mistakes of the past in preserving that unity. It seems to me that business and industry in this country are in a mood to accept, not all that labor may be asking at the moment, but the fact of labor organizations in themselves. It seems to me that the old rugged Americanism that was bound to stamp out all trace of labor organization, or any gesture of workers towards organization, is almost wholly gone and has been replaced by reasonable and businesslike, and generous, acceptance of labor rights."

Wagner Predicts Incoming Congress Will Not Weaken Labor Safeguards

National Unity and Defense Demand Protection of Social Gains, Senator Declares.

Washington, D. C.—Flat prediction that the next Congress will not weaken or destroy labor safeguards was made by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York in a nation-wide radio broadcast.

Effective national defense requires high civilian morale and a vigorous economic system backing up the armed forces, the Senator said. To sacrifice social gains would undermine national unity, he warned.

"Hitler boasts of strength through national unity," the Senator explained, "but what he calls 'unity' is achieved by sacrificing all that makes liberty sacred and life safe—unity enforced by the blood purge and the concentration camp. To defend against these forces, America marshalls the strength of a free society where unity rests upon the spontaneous cooperation of a free people—a people firm in their democratic faith, and convinced that human progress and happiness has no bounds in a land where liberty prevails.

"To those who say that the first task of the Congress will be to retreat from the liberal and humanitarian reforms of the past seven years, the answer must be: Democracy does not retreat; it marches forward!"

"To discard or weaken these measures would be to weaken ourselves," the Senator warned. "This step Congress will never take."

"Now, more than ever," Senator Wagner continued, "we must preserve those measures that provide decent jobs at fair wages. We cannot now accept the sweeping proposal to reduce the number of jobs by making the hours of labor of defense workers longer and longer. This proposal would defeat its own objective."

The Senator also explained that the Wage-Hour Act in no way places a maximum limit on hours worked by any employe. The only requirement, he said, is that overtime rates be paid for all work exceeding eight hours a day or 40 hours a week. Far from impeding production, this standard has caused many industries to put on extra shifts and employ more men instead of paying overtime, the Senator pointed out.

"The attention of the next Congress also will be drawn to a variety of proposals to abolish the right to strike and to impair collective bargaining," Senator Wagner added. "All such proposals should bring this fact to mind—only the totalitarian nations are wholly free of labor strife in peace and in war; and they accomplish this at a price we think too high to pay:—servitude for labor and industry, reduced morale and increased accidents and sabotage. In a contest between the Nazi system and our own, we cannot hope to succeed by adopting Hitler's methods.

"Where industrial strife arises, public authority in a democracy should exert its influence, not in coercion or dictation of a settlement, but in helping the parties to reach their own decisions and adjust their own difficulties around the conference table. Increasingly in recent years, collective bargaining has led to the signing of labor agreements—charters of industrial peace and voluntary discipline. The exceptional dispute that ripens into strife—usually where no labor agreement had been in force—should not be allowed to obscure this fact: Notwithstanding a great increase in trade union membership and industrial activity, industrial strife is on a steady decline. Indeed the number of American labor disputes this year, in proportion to total population, has been lower than in Great Britain."

The Senator emphasized that in modern warfare industrial capacity is a vital factor and morale on the home front an important element to success.

"For these reasons," he continued, "the social gains we have made in the past few years are neither luxuries nor frills: They are the measure of a democracy's concern for human welfare. To abandon these social gains now would be to lay ourselves open to the propaganda of the enemy to encourage his aggressions and to weaken our defenses against his then inevitable attack.

"To maintain social progress as a continuing goal of our American system is to make aggression against us less likely and to doom it to certain failure if it is attempted."

The Senator recalled that in the last World War the Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, the man responsible for the fullest production of war materials, declared in a public pronouncement:

"In view of the urgent necessity for a prompt increase in the volume of production vigilance is demanded of all those in any way associated with industry lest the safeguards with which the people of this country have sought to protect labor should be unwisely and unnecessarily broken down. It is a fair assumption that for the most part these safeguards are the mechanisms of efficiency."

In our present defense drive, Senator Wagner pointed out social legislation and labor safeguards again will play an important part in making our economy more efficient and in speeding defense production.

Must Employer Sign Union Contract? Supreme Court to Rule on Test Case

Washington, D. C.—If labor's gains are to be preserved the National Labor Relations Board requires the power to compel employers to sign agreements with their workers, Charles Fahy, Assistant Solicitor General, and former general counsel of the board, told the Supreme Court.

Mr. Fahy closed the arguments in a case in which the H. J. Heinz Company of Pittsburgh protested that when it posted bulletins containing terms as to wages and hours no written signature was necessary, and that the board lacked power to force the signature.

Posting unsigned bulletins would merely go back to old methods used by employers to discourage union activities, Mr. Fahy said.

"After all that has occurred in the past it would cause the disintegration of much that has been gained," he went on. "When an employer enters negotiations, but refuses to accord a union the status it gives to others on important matters, it denies the union the prestige, status and dignity to which it is entitled under the Wagner Act."

Mr. Fahy said that the board could not control the substance of an agreement between employer and employe, but that it was "a uniform concept that collective bargaining anticipates willingness to sign an agreement" when one is reached.

The Heinz dispute was with the Canning and Pickel Workers, an affiliate of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers (A. F. L.). The Sixth Circuit Court ruled against Heinz.